

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

"Tidy" Hamilton, great press agent, should have a Barre granite masterpiece for a memorial, same as John Bunney.

The farmers have the weather with them for their first annual picnic and field day meet in Barre today. The event ought to be very successful, full of entertainment and instruction to all who may attend.

The commanding officer of the New York state troops on the Mexican border is receiving \$8,000 from the state of New York and another \$8,000 from the national government. That is a situation which ought to be looked into, because it is bound to breed discontent.

The esteemed Rutland News inclines to the opinion that the nearest to permanent road construction is "cement or vitrified brick laid in cement." We have a well-grounded conviction that Barre granite comes far nearer to being permanent than the substances spoken of by the contemporary, far nearer to being permanent, in fact, than any known material suitable for road making. Indeed, Barre granite pavement that refuses to wear out or even to get into serious state of disrepair after nearly a score of years' use, while it also has Barre granite pavement laid in cement which combines durability and smoothness to a remarkable degree. If every city which has heavy traffic should use granite blocks laid under the Barre method the repair bills would be materially reduced and at the same time the cost of cleaning would not be burdensome.

DEATHS AMONG BORDER TROOPS

The first death among the Rhode Island militia troops now on the Mexican border was due to typhoid fever, and there naturally is more or less uneasiness lest the disease spread to other members of the camps in the immediate vicinity. Thus far there does not seem to be any likelihood of the outbreak of an epidemic, although it is admitted that the germ must have been contracted by the young soldier after his arrival in camp and that there is, therefore, a possibility of others becoming infected. However, camp regimen is so strict, the chance for imposing quarantine so favorable and the men so constantly attended by the medical staff that there is nowadays in a camp of peace little chance for typhoid to get a firm hold. Once the disease makes its appearance there is very stringent regulation to control it; and the climatic and soil conditions where many of the camps, like that of Vermont, for instance, are located, are so conducive to good sanitary arrangements that it would be most unexpected for typhoid to get a serious footing among United States troops. As a matter of fact, the soldiers serving under the American flag on the Mexican border are far safer from the ordinary disease germ than they would be in their various walks in civil life. Parents and friends of the young men need feel no uneasiness over the possibility of the outbreak of an epidemic. We are informed that there has been little sickness and none of a serious nature among the Vermont troops, which is a good record considering the fact that the men have been in camp for a month and a half. Under the arrangements provided they could stay there six months or a year, in all probability, without running any serious risk of contracting disease providing they take reasonable care of themselves both in camp and when temporarily on leave.

ONE NEED FOR MOTOR REGULATION

There is one phase of motor vehicle operation which, to our way of thinking, stands in greater need of regulation than the mere matter of speed on unfrequented highways; and that is the requirement that motor vehicles pass standing street cars at a minimum of locomotion. Some municipalities and large towns have ordinances which require motor vehicles to stop completely just before reaching a standing street car and to remain in that position until the street car shall have resumed its trip along the highway. The complete halting of the motor vehicle is not absolutely necessary to insure the safety of the highways; it would be enough if the driver should bring his machine to the minimum of progression while all the time he kept his foot on the brake and his hand ready for the emergency brake. Under such circumstances he would be able to bring his vehicle to a complete halt at the slightest appearance of danger to pedestrians, or those boarding or alighting from a street car. It would be only a question of a moment before the motor vehicle could be stopped absolutely, and there would be little or no chance for any injury to be done to man, woman or child. So it seems to us that the ordinance requiring a dead halt is not essential to safety on the highways but, on the other hand, is an unreasonable prohibition on motor vehicle drivers.

However, there is reason and justice in an ordinance which insists that a motor vehicle be driven at the minimum of progression past a standing street car and every community which has street cars ought to see to it that such an ordinance is framed and, furthermore, that it is rigidly observed. A large percentage of the accidents which are happening every day in the more congested communities are due to careless operation of motor vehicles in close proximity to street cars. To be sure, the people alighting from or going to board the street cars are themselves often guilty of carelessness in failing to take due notice of the road before stepping into the street; but the burden of responsibility ought to rest on the drivers of motor vehicles rather than on the pedestrian, for in the abstract the pedestrian has the right of way, strange as that may seem in some cities where the pedestrians have to do the hop, skip and a jump in order to avoid being run down. The highway was intended first of all for pedestrians; and the pedestrians ought to have due measure of protection. One phase of that protection would be safeguards for them when they are going to or passing from street cars to the curbings. If an ordinance covering this regulation were rigidly enforced in every large community there would be many less casualties.

Mind Your P's and Q's

P IS FOR PRICE.

Q IS FOR QUALITY.



On account of much poor fabric being on the market, it is particularly necessary for you, as it was for us, to be very careful where you buy your clothing.

We guarantee to buy back anything that proves a traitor to our standard.

All straw hats now half price.

All children's wash suits at reduced price.

F. H. Rogers & Company

They Are Going Fast

Have you taken advantage of the many bargains which we are offering all this month? If you have not, you should at once.

There are many lines in men's, women's and children's shoes that we shall not reorder or that are marked at less than we could buy them for at present market price.

One lot ladies' tan oxfords and pumps at one-half price.

Misses' White Tennis Pumps, Sandals, Play Shoes at cost.

One lot Ladies' Oxfords in \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades at \$2.15.

Come in to-day and save money.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

CURRENT COMMENT

Immigration Curiosities.

The great war stemmed more strongly in its second year than in its first the stream of emigration from Europe to America. In the year ended June 30, 1916, the number of immigrant aliens admitted at our ports was 208,826. That was a smaller number than in any previous year since 1898. The decrease compared with the figures for the year ended June 30, 1915, was 27,874. It seems curious at the first glance that, in spite of the reduction in the number of immigrant aliens, the immigration and emigration records show a larger addition to our alien population this year than last. But the explanation is that in the past twelve months the European demands drew from America 143,361 fewer emigrants. While the war is letting fewer people come to us, it is taking many fewer from us, and consequently the addition to our population this year is 125,941, whereas last year it was only 50,707.

The immigration in 1915-16 is not in comparison, but in contrast with that of 1913-14, the figures for the earlier two-year period being 2,416,372, and for the later, 625,526. Had the pre-war rate been maintained, the population of the United States would now have been over a million and three-quarters greater than it is. However, the country seems to get along quite well in every section and industry without the large annual increase that was becoming normal notwithstanding the heavy war requirements laid on our manufacturers. It is in the immigration of Italians, Poles, Hebrews and Germans that the greater falling off has occurred. These immigrants numbered altogether 1,208,200 in 1913-14, and only 185,487 in 1915-16. In reference to the belligerent nations, the strangest thing is the recovery of emigration from France in the second year of the war as compared with the first. The number of our French immigrants fell from 18,166 in 1914 to 12,438 in 1915, but rose to 19,518 this year, fully retaining the yearly average. Otherwise, the chief increases in 1916 have been Greek, Portuguese, Spanish and Mexicans.—Boston Herald.

State Indebtedness.

With the close of the war the United States will be a nation with a relatively small debt, as national debts go. Anything like substantial reduction of the claims of creditors and of investors in national securities is not hinted at by the most economical of statesmen. The currents of Statecraft do not run that way. On the contrary, they harmonize with the habits of persons who make up the state. It is an era of free spending and not of conspicuous thrift. Nevertheless, even though both appropriations and revenues are to be measured by the billion rather than the million-dollar scale, and even though there is no serious stand for extinction of the national debt, a citizen of the country as compared with a Briton, Frenchman or Austrian, need not complain of his present or probable future load of taxation.

This is not to say that there are no reasons why a citizen and taxpayer of the United States should not know just where he stands as a spender of money by governmental agencies. He has for some time had evidence that the interest charges on municipal indebtedness throughout the country were rising, and that cities were steadily rooting themselves in debts that, as far as citizens could see, would be carried indefinitely owing to lack of suitable funding schemes, and because so often the borrowings stood for no improvements that would increase valuation and thus add to revenue.

Now comes the bureau of the census and shows that in 1915 the forty-eight state governments spent \$30,647,487 more than they received, only nineteen of them having an excess of revenues over expenditure. Persistence in a policy of this kind of necessity will demand drastic economies, if a state of mounting indebtedness is to be avoided. New sources of revenue, or a more equitable yet searching administration of standard forms of taxation, are an inevitable recourse where new demands on state governments involving rising administrative costs seem to make retrenchment impossible. Here it is that the cause for a demand for modification of the general property tax is seen. To keep out of debt, and at the same time to meet the newer demands of state governmental activity, new forms of taxation are becoming imperative. Wealth in new forms is being hunted out and assessed.—Christian Science Monitor.

The "Address to the People of the Allied Nations," which expressed sympathy for the cause of the allies and was signed by 500 well known Americans, has been formally replied to by 500 distinguished Frenchmen in a document of great power.

The Americans, after identifying the causes for which the allies are fighting as also the cause of America, declared that the peace should provide for the re-establishment of Belgium in prosperous independence; for the liberation of all the small and oppressed nationalities; for the suppression, as an enemy to civilization, of militarism of the German type; for the future conduct of international relations on the basis of right. In answer the Frenchmen say: "We thank you with all our hearts for having thus stated, in the name of the universal conscience, that we are struggling for right, justice, liberty, and for the preservation of the ideals of humanity from a scientific barbarism."

Your message proves that our two nations have still the same ideals, and that to-day, as in the past, they are marching in the same way, and that the bonds which have already united them have been drawn closer.

More than any other nation, France in times past has made sacrifices in behalf of the principles that lie at the bottom of American constitutions. In her heroic efforts of the last two years she has shown more than ever that she is true to her great traditions. However, much in the case of other nations selfishness may be joined to altruism. France has won a new right to be called the champion of mankind. Her triumph will mean no nation—her militarism is of a type that furnishes no ground for distrust. She is fighting to protect her soil, to re-establish the national integrity that was broken forty years ago, but more than this she is fighting for a free world—for a world as free to others as to herself. In this great labor we are giving no actual aid—are permitting others to bear the burden of protecting the future of free America, but though inactive, it is permitted to us to be grateful and to testify that we recognize what is being done for us.—New York Globe.

What the Word National Stands For

Our capital and surplus is \$133,179.67, but because we are a

National Bank

the security offered our depositors is not limited to that. Back of us is the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, of which we are a member; back of that are the eleven other Federal Reserve Banks; back of them the Federal Reserve Board; and back of all, the

United States Government

That's the protection to be secured by carrying your account with this Bank.

Peoples National Bank

Worthen Block Barre, Vermont

The only National Bank in Barre

Open Monday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock

SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES

TIMES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP AND SUBJECTS OF SERMONS

Mission Union Sunday School, South Barre—Meets Sunday at 3 p. m. There will be no preaching service.

First Presbyterian Church—Edgar Crossland, pastor. There are no services at the church during the month of August.

Church of the Good Shepherd—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. There will be services at 10:30 a. m., conducted by lay reader. No evening service.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Services every Sunday at 3 p. m. Worthen hall, Worthen block, North Main street. "Mormonism Exposed."

St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church, Westerville—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. There will be a service at 3 p. m. conducted by lay reader. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Berlin Corners Congregational Church—Frank Blomfield, pastor. Service at 10:45 a. m.; address by the pastor; topic, "The Value of Faith." Sunday school at noon.

Christian Science Church—Service at 10:45 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30. To these services all are welcome. The reading room is open Tuesday and Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. 7 Summer street.

East Barre Congregational Church—James Ramage, pastor. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.; sermon topic, "Humanity's Great Need." Sunday school at 11:45. Christian Endeavor service at 7 p. m.

First Baptist Church—B. J. Lehigh, pastor. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Piani will be the preacher. His theme will be, "The Resurrection." Bible school at 12 o'clock. Union service on the park at 5 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

Brook Street Italian Mission—Sunday school at 3 p. m. with chalk illustrations. Conferenza pubblica e morale sul tema, "Follow Me—seguiti," alle 7:30 p. m. Immediately after the service there will be baptism of candidates. Everyone is cordially invited to attend all services.

Swedish Baptist Mission—Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. in charge of N. C. Edvall. At 7 p. m., Miss A. Brown from Boston will speak. Many thrilling stories will be told of her experience among the emigrants. Music by orchestra. Tuesday and Friday Svensk skola 10-12 a. m.

Orange Congregational Church—Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and a large attendance is desired, as we elect delegates for the West Orange county Sunday school conference. Sunday school at Cutler corner schoolhouse at 4 o'clock; election of delegates also from this school. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting will be held on the church lawn, if the weather is suitable, at 7 o'clock; subject, "Growth: Mind, Spirit, Body."

Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. B. G. Lipsky, pastor, will preach at the Congregational church Sunday morning. His theme will be, "Life's Margins." Sunday school as usual. Evening service on the park at 5 o'clock. Mr. Lipsky will preach from the text, "He saved others, himself he could not save." Tuesday evening, class meeting, and Thursday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

JINGLES AND JESTS

A Sherlock Holmes . . .

The Waitress—And how did you find the apple pie, sir?

The Diner—I moved a bit of cheese aside and there it was.—Contributed.

Proper Contempt.

Female Thespian—What do you think of the big push?

Male Thespian—I never go to these revues, dearie.—To-day.

The wireless telegraph is fine.

Let all the poets hush it.

But wouldn't it be just divine

To have a beatless carpet?

—Youngstown Telegram.

WASHINGTON

Christian Johannessen Badly Hurt When Run Over by His Team.

Christian Johannessen met with a serious accident Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock. In trying to urge on a pair of horses, he slipped and fell between the front and rear wheels of a wagon. The wagon was heavily loaded with lumber and the rear wheel passed over both legs, breaking one leg a few inches below the body. Dr. Hutchinson was immediately called and the injured man was taken to his home in the auto of Harry Smith. Dr. Bailey of Graniteville happened to drive into town just after the injured man was carried into his home and he was called in to assist Dr. Hutchinson in setting the limb.

Mrs. Emma Jeffords Waters of Barre has been in town this week calling on old friends and schoolmates of her younger days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jennison and daughter, Gladys, of Natick, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. Eliza Dickerman. Miss Gladys has been an instructor in a camp of young boys and girls about 12 years of age on the shores of Lake Winnepegaukee in New Hampshire for the last five weeks. The outing has much improved her health.

Walter Murray, wife and baby of Boston are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Richardson.

Mrs. Carrie Bowles Carpenter, Mrs. Edna Field Worthen and Mrs. Ida Thurner Henry were in town Friday, calling on friends and old schoolmates.

The auto mail truck has been repaired and is on the road again.

Rudolph Butler of Beverly, Mass., and Nathan Butler of Porto Rico are visiting their sister, Mrs. Fred C. Huntington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barup and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barup of East Barnard called on their sisters, Mrs. Wesley Davis and Mrs. Oliver King, on Wednesday, making the trip by auto.

Oliver King, our local butter maker, wife and little son have just returned from a week's auto trip to Shelburne, where they visited the parents, brothers and sisters of Mr. King, then across Lake Champlain to Westport, N. Y., where they visited an uncle and aunt. The item in Thursday's paper containing an account of Samuel King being struck in the face and robbed of \$65 while on a load of hay, in the public highway, proved to be about the father of our creamery operator.

Helplessness in the Face of Pestilence.

The spectacle of helplessness which the country presents in the face of the danger of a general epidemic of infantile paralysis is appalling. A national medical conference has been assembled, representing the health authorities of the states, the federal health service and private physicians of great learning and experience, but unless medical opinion on the subject of the means of communication and cure of this disease has laid hold upon some point of knowledge which is now denied to the public, the conference will serve to emphasize the general helplessness rather than relieve it. Nevertheless, it is very well to hold the conference, for it may at least formulate some plan for national or interstate action toward preventing the spread of the disease as far as it may be prevented. The hit-or-miss quarantine, mostly under local auspices, now carried on, often does more harm than good. The entrance of afflicted persons is not really prevented, and panic and excitement are engendered and great individual hardship inflicted. The public looks for something like authority in connection with epidemics or threatened epidemics of this disease; and if there can be no certain information as to its cure and transmission we should at least have a uniform system of supervision and quarantine.

Nothing more extraordinary than the helplessness of the medical profession toward infantile paralysis has ever been recorded. Until quite recently, the disease was treated as if it were not infectious or contagious. Patients were not quarantined, and strange to say, cases of communication were very infrequent. We know now that it is communicable, and it is desperately epidemic in New York and some other places. But the powerlessness of the medical profession continues. The disease covers a wider area to-day than it has covered at any time before. The number of cases in this state is steadily increasing, though epidemic conditions are nowhere recorded here. The disease shows some signs of abating in New York, but the city and the state have already an alarming crop of cripples on their hands. It is high time that general and concerted action, national action, be taken to determine as much as can be determined about the nature and the prevention of this pest.—Boston Transcript.

FIVE SALES

for Friday and Saturday  
Ladies' Waists, Dresses,  
Percales, Gingham,  
and Hosiery

12 1-2c Percale for 10c Yard

50 pieces of double fold 36-inch Percales in Dark and Light Colors, 12 1/2c quality, for Friday and Saturday, per yard . . . . . 10c

Big Sale Waists—These come in Black and White and Colored Stripes, each . . . . . 49c

Big Sale Black' Waists, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Fine Black Waists in small and extra large sizes, each . . . . . 1.00

12 1/2c Gingham, for children's Dresses, in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors, per yard. 10c

Big Sale of Silk Waists—36 Crepe de Chine Sample Waists, all \$3.00 Waists, in White and Colors, each . . . . . 1.98

Clean-Up Sale of Ladies' Summer Dresses, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 up

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Five-Piece Parlor Suites, covered in GENUINE leather, from . . . . . \$85.00 to \$125.00

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